

Temporary Median Crossovers

Design Manual
Chapter 3
Cross Sections

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Temporary median crossovers are used for a variety of reasons including diverting traffic around work areas and diverting traffic in areas where two lane highways are being converted to four lane divided highways. Three types of temporary median crossovers exist: one directional (Figure 1), two directional (Figure 2), and median crossings at interchanges (Figure 3). The [PV-500 Series](#) Standard Road Plans provide construction details for one directional and two directional high speed temporary median crossovers with standard median widths. Road Design Detail [531-2](#) provides construction details for temporary median crossovers at interchanges.

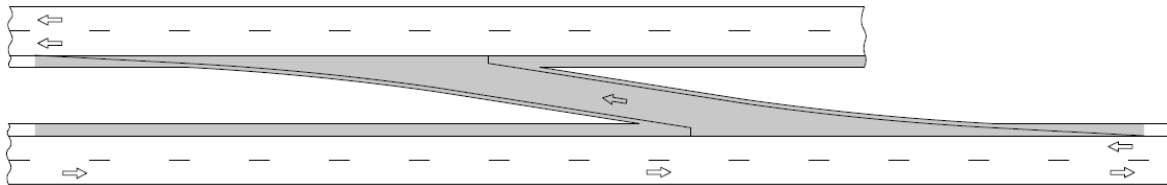


Figure 1: One directional median crossover.

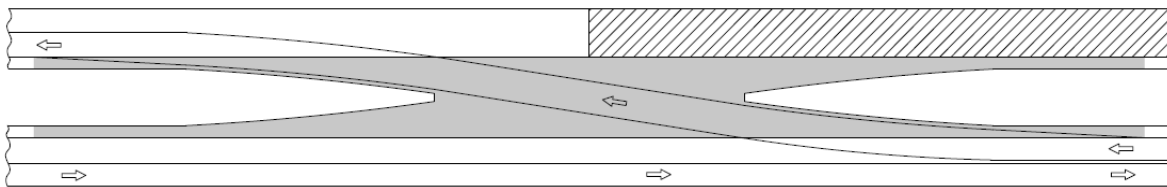


Figure 2: Two directional median crossover.

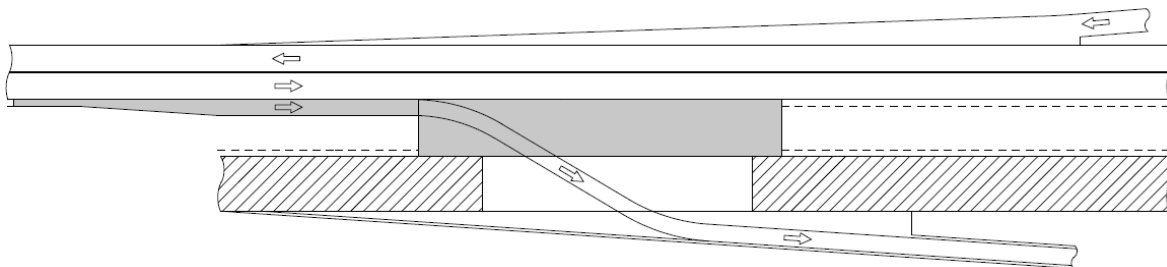


Figure 3: Median crossover at interchange.

Several engineers from the Districts and the Design and Project Management Bureaus discussed the option of letting temporary median crossovers earlier in the fiscal year (i.e., the July or August letting). This could be either an independent project or part of a larger construction project. The recommendation of the group was median crossovers and other necessary work required for the construction staging be constructed early in the fiscal year (thru either a separate project or part of the major project). If an independent crossover project is desired, it should be established at the inception of the project. In general, crossovers should be removed after the completion of the project; however, if crossovers are placed in optimal locations for future projects, they have the potential to generate substantial cost savings and should be left in place. Both topics should be addressed early in project development at the concept and field exam stages.

[Link to the final median crossover report](#)

Design Considerations

Several considerations are involved with the design of a temporary median crossover:

- The desirable design speed for median crossovers should be the posted speed prior to the construction area. In constrained areas, the minimum design speed may be reduced to 10 mph below the posted speed limit or lower if necessary. The PV-500s are for high speed crossovers. Lower speed crossovers in constrained areas will require a special design.

Note: The [PV-500s](#) use 3500 foot radii and a cross slope (e_{max}) of 2 percent. This combination of radii and cross slope provides a sufficient side friction factor (f_{max}) for high speed roadways. For two way temporary median crossovers, the inverted crown break in the median is limited to 4% with 2% cross slopes.

- Temporary median crossovers should be located to provide the maximum advance warning to the driver based on the vertical and horizontal alignment at the site. The driver should be able to see the entire crossover area well in advance of the median crossover.
- Desirably, temporary median crossovers should not be located within horizontal curves or in locations where the elevations of the inside edges of pavement are not equal.
- Advance signing and proper pavement markings are also necessities for the safe operation of a temporary median crossover. Standard Road Plans [TC-61](#) and [TC-62](#), provide traffic control and pavement marking details for temporary median crossovers.
- Access points should be avoided within or near a temporary median crossover.

Standard Road Plan [DR-502](#) applies to two directional crossovers. Road Design Detail [DR-504](#) applies to one directional crossovers. In certain situations, a cross roadway culvert may be used in place of Road Design Detail [DR-504](#).

Example using COGO

A single lane, one directional, temporary median crossover is required to redirect traffic around a work area. The road is a rural expressway with a 50 foot median and has a posted speed of 65 mph. The width of a crossover (W) should equal the approach lane width plus 2 feet on each side, see Figure 3. For a single lane crossover, the width should be $W = 12' + 2' + 2' = 16'$. To simplify construction, the radii for the crossover and all offsets and drops are measured to the edge of the 16 foot lane. The 12 foot lane lines are for pavement markings only.

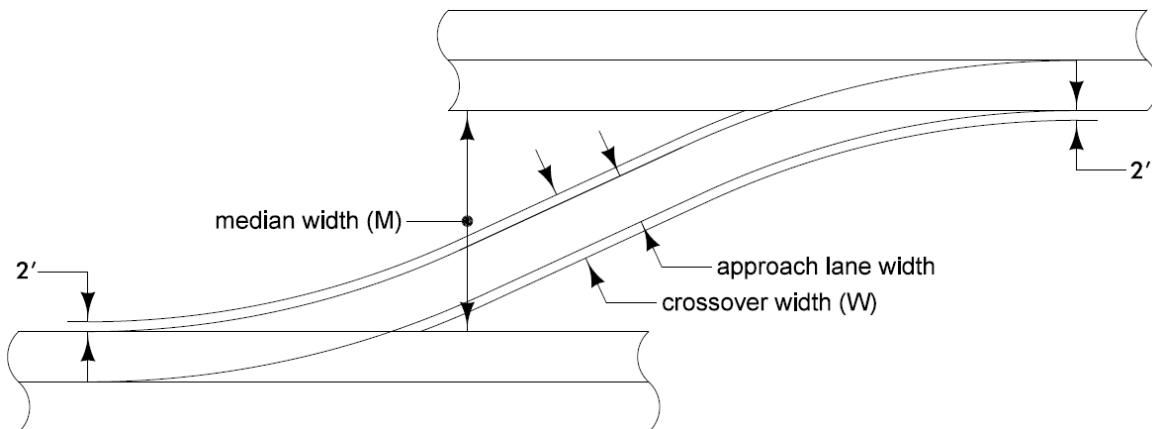


Figure 4: Establishing crossover pavement width.

1. For temporary median crossovers, the radius is set at 3500 feet and the superelevation rate is set at 2%.
2. Curves R_1 and R_2 are normally the same to permit use of the crossover in either direction of travel.
3. A transition length, L , is provided between the reverse curves to permit change in cross slope. The length L is twice the “ x ” value found in the superelevation tables in Section [2A-3](#). This length will

Chronology of Changes to Design Manual Section:

003E-003 Temporary Median Crossovers

1/29/2024	Revised Added in information regarding letting temporary median crossovers so that they can be constructed prior to road construction.
7/27/2021	Revised Replaced Road Design Detail 500-19 with DR-504.
6/25/2019	Revised Updated hyperlinks. Updated header logo and text.
2/9/2017	Revised Changed title. Corrected titles for Figures 1 and 2. Clarified Detail 531-2 is for crossovers at interchanges and added new Figure 3 for crossovers at interchanges. Added information that PV-500s are high speed crossovers and low speed crossovers would need a special design.
8/17/2016	Revised Changed reference to outdated standard. Changed reference to table in Section Section 2A-3.
12/19/2012	Revised Updated hyperlinks to current Standard Road Plans and Details. Replaced 'temporary' and 'permanent' language with one and two directional as appropriate. Updated reference from Table 7 of Section 2A-3 to Table 4. Replaced example problem with COGO example.
5/23/2007	Previously Updated.